

One Topic, Three Ways

Compare how speakers, visuals, and handouts share evidence.

7.22.C “create written, oral, and visual presentations of social studies information; and”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline details about the spoken presentation, circle details about the poster, and number details about the handout to compare how each format shares social studies evidence.

Presenting a Historic Flood

- ① At a town library, seventh graders presented research about the 1927 Mississippi River flood. Their audience included classmates, families, and city council members. Maya opened with a short spoken introduction: “The flood displaced hundreds of thousands of people and covered more than 27,000 square miles.” She spoke slowly, faced the audience, and named the National Archives and Library of Congress as sources. Her introduction gave listeners a clear reason to examine the evidence that followed.
- ② Next, Eli displayed a black-and-white poster with a bold title, “1927 Flood,” and three labeled facts. A large number showed that more than 27,000 square miles flooded. Below it, a source label identified the National Archives. The poster used few words and large print, so people at the back could read it. Eli pointed to each feature while explaining how the facts showed the flood’s wide impact on communities along the river. The layout helped viewers connect the number to the topic quickly.
- ③ Finally, Nia handed out a brief written summary. It explained that the flood occurred in 1927 and that many displaced families needed food, shelter, and medical care. At the bottom, she listed the titles of two archive records used by the group. Nia ended by asking council members to support preservation of local disaster records. Together, the spoken introduction, poster, and handout shared the same topic in forms that fit listening, viewing, and later reference. The handout let readers check key details after the meeting.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

- 1** Identify one speaking choice Maya made and one source choice she made. How did these choices make her oral presentation useful?

- 2** Which two design choices made Eli's poster easy for an audience to use?

- 3** What details did Nia include in the handout that could help readers check the group's research later?

- 4** Which presentation format would best help someone find the group's source details after the meeting? Explain.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Create a six-sentence plan for a presentation about one historical event you have studied. Include a title, a main claim, one reliable source, one speaking choice, one visual feature, and one detail for a handout. With teacher support, consult your source and use the plan to create one brief presentation: a spoken explanation, labeled poster or written handout with a main idea, supporting facts and a source label. Use separate paper as needed. Share it with a partner or adult; record one point they understood.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline details about the spoken presentation, circle details about the poster, and number details about the handout to compare how each format shares social studies evidence. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Identify one speaking choice Maya made and one source choice she made. How did these choices make her oral presentation useful?	She spoke slowly and faced the audience. She named the National Archives and Library of Congress, which helped listeners follow her and know where the information came from.
2	Which two design choices made Eli's poster easy for an audience to use?	The poster used few words and large print. It also had a bold title, labeled facts, and a large number.
3	What details did Nia include in the handout that could help readers check the group's research later?	She included the year of the flood, information about displaced families, and the titles of two archive records.
4	Which presentation format would best help someone find the group's source details after the meeting? Explain.	The handout would help most because it listed the titles of two archive records and let readers check key details after the meeting.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

My presentation is titled "Building the Brooklyn Bridge." My main claim is that the bridge connected Manhattan and Brooklyn when it opened in 1883. I will use a record from the New York City Municipal Archives as a source. I will speak clearly and pause after each main point. My visual will use two large dates and short captions. My handout will list the archive source and three key facts.

Accept equivalent details from the passage and reasonable explanations of how a presentation choice supports an audience. For the open task, accept any accurate historical topic with all six required presentation-plan elements. Supply a reliable source and materials; check actual source use and factual support. Require an actual created presentation and sharing with a real audience, not only the plan. One selected mode suffices here; assess clarity, supporting information and source label, with accessible communication. Check the audience record against the product.